

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT NO.                     

25X1

TOPIC Polish Troops and Military Installations in Warszawa

EVALUATION                      25X1 PLACE OBTAINED                      25X1

DATE OF CONTENT                      25X1

DATE OBTAINED                      DATE PREPARED 16 July 1953

REFERENCES                     

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)                     

REMARKS                     

1. Prior to November 1952, three barracks sections, which housed different units or installations, were in the large barracks area in Warszawa-Praga, which was bounded by ul. Stalingradzka in the west, ul. Ratuszowa and ul. 11-go Listopada in the south and east and by the railroad line in the north. Three barracks installations, which quartered Polish infantrymen wearing yellow service color, and a southernmost fourth installation which housed a hospital or the dispensary of a unit, were in the northeast section of the area and on the west side of ul. 11-go Listopada. The area at the rear of these barracks installations included undetermined buildings, a practice obstacle ground, a small riding course and a target range for small arms.                      no motor vehicles or heavy weapons. Another large barracks building on the west side of ul. Ratuszowa off the road fork formed by this street and ul. 11-go Listopada housed Polish officers, who wore army uniforms with velvet-like dark-violet cap bands. Sedans were parked in front of these billets at all times. Large military ordnance storage installations with heavy military motor traffic were on the east side of ul. Stalingradzka. <sup>1</sup>
2. Prior to November 1952, a military supply depot was under construction northeast of Warszawa-Praga on the north side of the road from Stare Brodno (R 53/L 09) to Zacisze (R 53/L 09) and 1,500 meters northeast of the northeast point of the Catholic cemetery in Brodno. Four or five low buildings, whose construction had been started in June or July 1952, were completed by November.                      a total of 12 low buildings was planned. About 100 soldiers, who came from the barracks installation on the west side of 11-go Listopada and wore yellow patches on black background, worked at the building site. <sup>2</sup>
3. Prior to November 1952, a large fuel depot was southwest of Warszawa near the suburb of Kol. Rakow (R 53/P 98). The installation was on the west side of ul. Grojecka, south of the branching point of the road to the town of Kol. Rakow and 800 meters northeast of Fort Okęcie, and included underground tanks to store gasoline, oil, crude oil and kerosene. Overground installations in the area which was about 500 meters square, included a three-parted pump house with

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gasoline standpipes; a shed with oil standpipes; and a shed with crude oil and kerosene standpipes and administrative installations. Members of the labor force said that the depot, which had a railroad spur track, was established by the Germans during the war.

at the depot [redacted] Polish air force and army units from the Warszawa area, security offices and various government installations had fuel picked up at the installation. The depot was managed by Polish civilians, with the units picking up fuel furnishing barrels and cans. Oil was allocated at a rate of 1 liter per 20 liter fuel. Long convoys often waited in front of the fuel depot. <sup>3</sup>

4. Observed fall of 1952; a Polish Labor Service camp of 15 low buildings, including nine billets about 1,500 meters northwest of the northwestern perimeter of Bielany on the west side of ul. Marymoncka. In the fall of 1952, the camp also included tents.

[redacted] Elements of the labor service units also did clearing work in the area of Warszawa. <sup>4</sup> [redacted] a new barracks installation of three or four buildings containing billets [redacted] was constructed after the war, quartered a training unit of the Polish Air Force and was located 3.5 km southeast of the labor service camp on the south side of ul. Zeromskiego and east of ul. Poczaszynskiego, which branched to the south.

5. [redacted] the citadel on the west bank of the Vistula River, directly north of the railroad bridge, was free for inspection by civilian visitors, who were served by special guides. The citadel contained no military billets.

[redacted] the building of the Polish Military Museum on the south side of ul. Gen. Sikorskiego had contained military billets after the war, before the museum was installed. <sup>5</sup>

6. In early 1952, a cantonment of about seven large low buildings for government-controlled Soviet construction crews was constructed directly west of Warszawa on a connecting road between the thoroughfares to Bionie (R 53/P 79) and Leszno (R 53/P 79) and directly west of the new detour railroad line. These labor crews constructed the educational palace in the city of Warszawa which was planned to be presented by the USSR as a gift to the Polish nation. Soviet workers off work wore a uniform dark-blue suit with boots and a dark-blue visor-type service cap mounting a red Soviet-star emblem.

1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted]

[redacted] Violet cap bands are reported for the first time. The soldiers wearing yellow service color belong to the 1st Inf Regt.

2. [redacted] Comment. Since the new depot is constructed by soldiers of the 1st Inf Regt, the installation probably belongs to the 1st Div "Kosciuszko".

3. [redacted] Comment. The fuel depot is known. A previous report [redacted] stated that the installation belonged to the Security Ministry. It is believed, however, that it is a central depot for the Warsaw area.

4. [redacted] Comment. Previous reports mentioned Polish AA troops in the installation, who probably belonged to Bielany airfield.

5. [redacted] Comment. The present report confirms a previous report. [redacted]

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